UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/677,493	YANG, GUANG
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Baoquoc N. To	2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>13 September 2007</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-2 and 6-7 are amending in the amendment filed on 09/13/2007. Claims

1-7 are pending in this application.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments filed 09/13/2007 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

The applicant argues that "1-2 and 4-7 cannot be object because the antecedent

informalities.

The examiner disagrees with the above argument under these reasons:

In claim 1, according to applicant "said database data contents" lines 3-4 and

"database data" line 6 refer to "relational database" in line 3 "said database data

contents" and "the database data" might not be the refer to relational database, "the

data" line 7, and "the large text data type and the large binary data type" in lines 11-12

refer to "the database data"; however, "the data" line 7, and "the large text data type and

the large binary data type" in lines 11-12 might not refer to "the database data" in line 6.

Claim 2: according to the applicant "said database data on each table cell" (line

4) and "said database small text data on each table cell" (line 5) refer to "a database

table or a subset data of a table"(line 2); however, "said database data on each table

cell" (line 4) and "said database small text data on each table cell" (line 5) might not

refer to "a database table or a subset data of a table"(line 2), *"said* commercial editor"

(line 9), "the data editor" (line 11) and *"said* data editor" (line 13) refer to "graphic user

interfaces and tools" (line 2) and "commercial text and multimedia data editors" (Claim

1, line 12); however, *"said* commercial editor" (line 9), "the data editor" (line 11) and

"said data editor" (line 13) might not refer to "graphic user interfaces and tools" (line 2)

and "commercial text and multimedia data editors" (Claim 1, line 12), "the database

data" (line 10) refers to "small icon of a table cell" (line 10) which links to and downloads

the data from "a relational database" (Claim 1, line 3); however, "the database data"

(line 10) might not refer to "small icon of a table cell" (line 10) which links to and

downloads the data from "a relational database" (Claim 1, line 3), "the edited data" (line

11) refers to "the database data" (line 10); "the original database" (line 12) refers to "a

relational database" (Claim1, line 3); "the edited data" (line 11) refers to "the database

data" (line 10); however, "the edited data" (line 11) might not refer to "the database

data" (line 10), "the original database" (line 12) refers to "a relational database" (Claim1,

line 3); however, "the original database" (line 12) might not refer to "a relational

database" (Claim1, line 3).

Claim 4: according to the applicant "a Detail Panel" (line 3) refers to "a Detail

Panel" (Claim 3, line 2); however, "a Detail Panel" (line 3) might not refer to "a Detail

Panel" (Claim 3, line 2) and "the database name" (line 3) and "the table name" (line 4)

refer to "a list of database and database tables" (lines 1-2); however, "the database

name" (line 3) and "the table name" (line 4) might not refer to "a list of database and

database tables" (lines 1-2).

Claim 5: according to the applicant "the database" (line 2) and "the remote server

database" (lines 10-11) refer to "a relational database" (Claim 1, line 3); however, "the

database" (line 2) and "the remote server database" (lines 10-11) might not refer to "a

relational database" (Claim 1, line 3) and "the entity relationships of the database tables" (lines 3-4), "the database tables" (line 5) and "the database data structure" (lines 6-7) refer to the properties of "the database" (line 2); however, "the entity relationships of the database tables" (lines 3-4), "the database tables" (line 5) and "the database data structure" (lines 6-7) might not refer to the properties of "the database" (line 2).

Claims 1, 4 and 6.

Applicant argues "Gill does not teach anything related to a relational database or teach anything related to data editors (except using commercial text, picture, movie, and sound editors)"

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. As explained previous office action, gill teaches the commercial editing system, which allow the user to authenticate and edit the retrieved text and multimedia object (col. 4, lines 64-67). Gill discloses the retrieved data is coming from different database. The examiner interpreted one of the database could have been the relational database. Therefore, Gill suggested the data editing system including the relational database.

Applicant also argues "Gill does not teach anything related to a relational database here and nowhere else in his invention...You cannot assume that Gill's...a number of different databases for storing multi-media object and information..." teaches relational databases. Gill only teaches files and records in his invention."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. As in the above explanation, Gill disclosed a commercial text and multi-media editing system including

data retrieved from different databases (col. 4, lines 64-67). One of the databases

could have been the relational database, which provides motivation to introduce

Allport's teaching, which discloses a relational database of entries (col. 7, lines 60-66),

which allow editing of object using pop up menu (col. 44, lines 28-31). This teaching of

Allport when combined with Gill would yield an expectable result to arrive to the

applicant claimed invention of an integrated database editing system.

Applicant also argues "Gill et al. do not teach where the file server 28 is located

and how the multi-media object are retrieved from the file server. Gill's file server

contains no relational database and is not related to my integrated database data

editing system as present invention."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. The claim 1 does

not require where the file server 28 is located and the claim also does not require how

to retrieve multi-media objects. Applicant claim 1 only requires to retrieved the data

from the remote server computer database, modifies, updates, input, output the data

(col. 5, lines 12-25) and send the data back to the original database which clearly show

by Gill in (col. 10, lines 10-17).

Applicant argues "Gill et al. fails to teach what the user interface and text editor

are, and how the data is edited."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. Gill discloses text

and multi-media object editors (col. 4, lines 64-67). Since Gill does not required to write

any special code for edit; therefore, Gill uses conveniences editing tool to edit text and

multi-media objects.

Applicant argues "Gill et al. (col. 4, line 66, col. 5, liens 1-18, fig. 64A-D) user the commercial text editor, picture editor, movie editor and sound editor to retrieve and edit the multi-media objects from the project coordinator and file server (not database), which is not similar to my claim 1 (iii) wherein "said client computer directly edits and modifies the large text data type and large binary data type by using a plurality of commercial text and multimedia data editors installed on the client computer."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. As Gill discloses commercial text editor, picture editor, movie editor to edit text and multi-media objects from different database and the multi-media editors are installed on client computer (col. 4, line 66, col. 5, liens 1-18, fig. 64A-D).

Applicant argues "Gill et al. teach that a cable links the computer processor P to network, the client applications communicate with project coordinator, utility program... which is different from my claim iv wherein "said database editing system use TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) based connection-oriented network protocols to communicate between the client and server computers."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. Gill's system utilizes the Internet to retrieve data from the external source using the Internet protocol (col. 12, lines 57-67) for editing.

Applicant argues "my invention first time uses these security mechanism in the integrated database data editing system, which is different form the arts of Gill et al. Bowman-Amuah and Allport."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. Gill discloses the feature of authentication of user and access control mechanism such as user name and password login (col. 8, lines 50-55). The limitation such as assign different user groups with different privileges suggest by the Bownan-Amuah in (col. 53, lines 23-29 or paragraph 1030).

Applicant argues "Bowman-Amuah does not invent the technique to assign user group the different access rights. It is one of the industrial standards to assign different access rights to different user group. I use it the first time to implement my integrated database data editing system in the present invention. Bowman-Amuah does not teach anything related to my claim 1(v) "said database data editing system implements the user authentication and access control mechanism which assign different user group with different privileges."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. First of all applicant admits that assigning different user group with different privileges is a industrial standard, in another word well known in the art. Since Gill discloses the usage of user authentication using user name and password to gain access and retrieve the data from the database (col. 8, lines 50-55), each of the users is assigned with different level of access privileges, which required to be set up before time. Therefore, by include the teaching of Bowman-Amuah further clarify that Gill's system would required the Bowman-Amuah to assign different user name and password and allow the user to again access to database based on each of user privileges. Since Gill discloses

the usage of user authentication using user name and password to gain access and

retrieve the data from the database (col. 8, lines 50-55), each of the users is assigned

with different level of access privileges, which required to be set up before time.

Therefore, by include the teaching of Bowman-Amuah further clarify that Gill's system

would required the Bowman-Amuah to assign different user name and password and

allow the user to again access to database based on each of user privileges.

Applicant also argues "Allport suggests to user a relational database to store

some parameters entries, and to use pop-up menu to provide options for selecting an

object, which is not similar to anything in my invention of the integrated database editing

system as my invention."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument.   Allport discloses

the usage of relational database to maintain the entries of records (col. 7, lines 60-66),

the records in the relational database could have been edit by the user by causing the

pop up menu with option to edit (col. 44, liens 28-31). The editing system required the

entries to be retrieved from the relational database wherein the relational database

could have been at local or remote server (outside data source such as the internet)

(col. 27, lines 46-47).

Applicant argues " neither Gill et al., Bowman-Amuah nor Allport teaches any

mechanism or function similar to my invention of the integrated database data editing

system…"

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The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. As explained

above, my modifying Gill's system to include editing relational database from Allport and

security mechanism from Bowman-Amuah to expect applicant claimed invention.

Applicant argues "Gill et al. (col. 16,liens 48-49) use a pop-up menu, window and

line to implement objects, which are different form my Claim 4(i) wherein a Detail Panel

is pop-up by double-clicking the database name on the Head panel."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above. The technique of moving

the cursor over the text and clicking it to display a pop-menu or contains is not new in

the art. The technique is closed by Gill for the purpose of conveniences of displaying

tool to edit the data as disclosed by Gill in (col. 15, lines 5-8). Therefore, the Gill

discloses the same teaching as applicant claimed invention.

Applicant argues "Gill et al. only teaches that the multi-media object are

"download" or "obtained" form the external source S1-S6. Gill does not teach anything

related to my claim 6 where the client/server version of the integrated database data

editing system is deployed and run on the intranet."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. Gill editing

system is run on both intranet and Internet, which allow the multiple users to remote edit

the stored project in the remote server (col. 10, lines 10-15).

Claim 3.

Applicant argues "Koppolu et al. do not explicitly teach anything related to the

database data manager in the client computer comprising a header panel and a detail

panel as in claim 3."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. Gill et al., Bowman and Allport do not disclose the header panel and a detail panel; however, Koppolu discloses header panel as 3204 and detail panel 3206 and 3207, which allows the user to select using a mouse click (fig. 32 and col. 60, lines 26-36).

Claim 2.

Applicant argues "Koppolu et al. (fig. 4, col. 8, lines 25-28) teaches the spreadsheet object is embedded in a word processing application, which is totally different from my claim 2(i)-(iii) either."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. Koppolu discloses the object which is default, the spreadsheet include table having cell which can be clicked by the mouse and cells table contains large data text (fig. 4, col. 8, lines 25-28).

Claim 5.

Applicant argues "Moursund discloses Microsoft Access database is a simple relational database which can only support small data types, can only run on PC and the user interface cannot separate from the database, which is totally different form my claim 5."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. Moursund discloses database manager include list of databases and database tables for each database and a detail panel popped up... which allows editing of text and data (fig. 4a-4g and col. 5, lines 39-45).

Claim 7

Applicant argues "Gill et al. and Allport do not teach a system deployed and run on the Internet and also intranet. Gill et al. (col. 13, lines 58-67) teach a method to place the text objects and picture objects on a document page, which is totally different from my claim 7 where web version on integrated database data editing system is implemented with the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Secure Layer (SSL) and deployed on Internet or also intranet."

The examiner respectfully disagrees with the above argument. Gill discloses the system deployed and run on the Internet and also Internet as previously explained. The use of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Secure Layer (SSL) is not taught by Gill; however, Teper discloses the Online Brokering Service including use of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Secure Layer (SSL) to protect the data being access from the Internet or Intranet point of view.

Claim Objections

3.   Claims 1-2 and 4-5 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 1 recites "said database data contents" in lines 3-4, "the database data" in line 6, "the data", in lines 7, "the original database " in lines 8, "the large text data type" in line 11" are lacked antecedent and basic.

Claim 2 recites "said database data" in line 4, "said database small text data" in line 5, "said commercial data editor" in line 27, "the database data" in line 28, "the data

editor" in line 11, "the edited data" in line 11, "the original database" in line 12 and "said

data editor" in line 13 are lacked antecedent and basic.

Claim 4 recites "a Detail Panel" in lines 3, "the database name" in line 3 and "the

table name" in line 4 are lacked antecedent and basic.

Claim 5 recites "the database" in line 2, "the entity relationships of the database

tables" in line 4, "the database tables" in line 6, "the database data structure" in line 7

and "remote server database" in line 8-9 are lacked of antecedent and basic

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed
> or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the
> subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject
> matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made
> to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was
> made.

4.   Claims 1, 4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Gill et al. (US. Patent No. 6,005,560) in view of Bowman-Amuah (US. Patent No.

6,256,773 B1) and further in view of Allport (US. Patent No. 6,104,334).

Regarding on claim 1, Gill teaches an integrated relational database data editing

system providing the visual environment, graphic user interfaces and tools in the client

computer to remotely access a server computer that contains a relational database and

to manage and edit the database data contents through either the intranet or the

Internet, and said system includes the following mechanism and characters:

(i)   said client computer retrieves the database data from the remote server

computer database, modifies, updates, input, output the data (col. 4, lines 43-51) and

then sends the data back to the original database (col. 10, lines 13-15); and

(ii)   said client computer directly edits and modifies the data base data without

writing detail computer language codes in an efficient and easy-to-use manner (a text

object is used to user interface 60) (col. 4, line 66-67);

(iii)   said client computer directly edits and modifies the large text data type

and large binary data type by using a plurality of commercial text (text editor 64) (col. 4,

line 66) and multimedia data editors (picture 64B, movie editor 64C, sound editor 64D to

optionally edit the multi-media object) installed on the client computer (col. 5, lines 1-

18);

(iv)   said database editing system use TCP/IP (Transfer Control

Protocol/Internet Protocol) based on connection-oriented network to communicate

between the client and server computers (fig. 4, S4 indicate the client connects to the

network and for retrieving the data form the server) (col. 4, lines 40-51); and

Gill does not explicitly teach said database data editing system implements the

user authentication and access controlled mechanisms which assign different groups

of with different privileges and the editing system edits the content stored in the

relational database. However, Gill teaches the multi-media presentation access

controller 320 controls access to the project coordinator 24 by establishing the validity

of a staff member's logon name and password...the multi-media objects representation

access controller 320 also establishes the authorization staff member to access the

multi-media objects 304 related to a selected multi-media presentation. Once access

to the project coordinator 24 is granted, access privileges are checked to determine

which multi-media presentation, multi-media representation section and multi-media

object type a staff member can potentially access as long as the multi-media project

management and control system 20 client application being used by the staff member

can process the multi-media object file type" (col. 8, lines 49-62). On the other hand,

Bowman-Amuah discloses said database data editing system implements the user

authentication and access controlled mechanisms, which assign different groups of

with different privileges (Repository access can sometimes be controlled using an

access control function, which comes with the repository. A common technique is to

group users and assign different access rights to the different groups. Each of

these groups are also assigned specific read/write/delete/modify authority. For

example, the following groups may be defined as having increasing rights...)

(paragraph 1031). This suggests the common technique such as assign different

access right to the different groups. The motivation is to allow certain users belong to

an access right group to gain access and given a limited number of authority to be

perform on that specific data. Further more, Gill does not explicitly teach the editing

system edits the content stored in the relational database. However, Gill discloses "the

multi-media project management system and control system has a number of different

databases for storing multi-media...." (col. 2, lines 46-50). This suggests the one of

the database is the relational database.   On the other hand, Allport discloses "a

relational database of entries is maintained each entry describing multiple features of a

particular title or program such as the time of day of its showing..." (col. 7, lines 60-66)

and "editing an object causes a pop-up menu appear with the available options to edit.

Options include the name, the image, the function (label, navigation, sending, IR

commands, edit, etc.) a copy and paste objection and save and exist options" (col. 24,

lines 28-31). Allport suggests editing entries stored in the relational database.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention was made to modify Gill and Bowman-Amuah system to include editing the

contents stored in the relational database as taught by Allport in order to allow

organized data in the table to be edit convenience by the click of mouse.

Regarding on claim 4, Gill teaches a list of databases (VAC1, VAC2, VAC3)

(3204) (fig. 32) and database tables for each database, and

(i)   a Details Panel is popped up when double-clicked the database name

(col. 16, lines 48-49); and

(ii)   a database is popped up when double-clicked the table name (col. 15,

lines 5-8).

Regarding on claim 6, Gill teaches a client/server version of the integrated

database data editing system is implemented by using Java technologies and deployed

and run on the intranet (internet) (col. 12, lines 57-67).

5.   Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al.

(US. Patent No. 6,005,560) in view of Bowman-Amuah (US. Patent No. 6,256,773

B1) and further in view of Allport (US. Patent No. 6,104,334) and further in view of

Koppolu et al. (US. Patent No. 5,801,701).

Regarding on claim 3, Gill, Bowman-Amuah, and Allport do not explicitly teach

database manager in said client computer comprising: a Header Panel and a Detail

Panel, which provides a user friendly environment and tools to manage and edit the

database data contents.

Koppolu teaches database manager (20) (col. 3, lines 66-67 and col. 4, lines 1-3)

comprising: a Header Panel (3204) (fig. 32) and a Detail Panel (3205) (fig. 32), which

provides a user friendly environment and tools to manage and edit the database data

contents (window tools) (3203) (fig. 32). These are the equivalent to the claimed

invention. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to modify the Gill, Bowman-Amuah and Allport system

to include the database manager to include a Detail Panel as taught by Koppolu in order

to provide layout structure in to allow the user to visualize and select tables for editing.

6.   Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al.

(US. Patent No. 6,005,560) and in view of Bowman-Amuah (US. Patent No.

6,256,773 B1) and further in view of Allport (US. Patent No. 6,104,334) and further in

view Koppolu et al. (US. Patent No. 5,801,701) and further in view of Moursund (US.

Patent No. 5,644,739).

Regarding on claim 5, Gill, Bowman-Amuah and Allport teach the subject matter

except for a DB designer for creating and modifying the database. Koppolu teaches a

DB designer for creating and modifying the database (editing the spreadsheet

document by the spreadsheet application) (col. 7, lines 53-64)

Gill, Bowman-Amuah and Allport and Koppolu do not explicitly teach (ii) an ER

Designer for editing and displaying the database data structure and micros; and (iii) a

Table Designer for designing the database tables; and (iv) a DB Schema for designing

and displaying the database data structure and micros; and (v) a Data filter for selecting

a set of data from one or more database files; and (vi) a SQL console for writing and

executing the SQL codes. On the other hand, Moursund teaches, "the tool bar 112 for

editing the and displaying the data structure and the Macros, by clicking on the design

the tool bar allow the tables to be edited, changed or deleted, selecting the tables to

build the SQL statements and generating SQL statements to produce query results"

(col. 5, lines 39-45 and fig. 4G). This teaches the tool bar of Microsoft access

application to allow the user to edit or change the database structure and displaying it

on the window. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention was made to modify Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport and Koppolu

system to include the tool bar of Microsoft access to edit or modify the database

structure as taught Moursund in order to allow the user to see the entire process and

user ease of use.

7.   Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al.

(US. Patent No. 6,005,560) and in view of Bowman-Amuah (US. Patent No.

6,256,773 B1) and further in view of Allport (US. Patent No. 6,104,334) and further in

view of Koppolu et al. (US. Patent No. 5,801,701).

        Regarding on claim 2, Gill, Bowman-Amuah and Allport teach the database

editing system of claim 1 contains the well defined graphic user interfaces and tools that

display a database table or a subset of data of a table and have the following

characteristics: (iv) said commercial data editor is popped up (pop up menu) from the

local client computer when double-click the small icon of the table cell by the mouse and

the database data is down loaded into the data editor from the remote database and is

sent back to the original database when data editing is completed (col. 16 lines 48-49);

and (v) said data editor is either a text editor or multimedia editor depending on the data

type inside the table cell (text editor or multi-multi-media editor) (col. 5, lines 1-33). Gill,

Bowman-Amuah and Allport do not explicitly (i) said database data on each table cell is

defaulted as read only; and (ii) said database small text data on each table cell is

directly edited when single-click by the mouse; and (iii) said table cell contains a small

icon as a place holder for the large text data type or large binary data type. Koppolu

discloses (i) said database data on each table cell is defaulted as read only; and (ii) said

database small text data on each table cell is directly edited when single-click by the

mouse; and (iii) said table cell contains a small icon as a place holder for the large text

data type or large binary data type (fig. 4 and col. 8, lines 25-46). This suggests fig. 4

has a graphical user interface and including spreadsheet having cell as defaulted as

read only, the cell can be edit by using the cursor or clicking on the cell and the call

having dropping down menu for holding the large text. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify

Gill, Bowman-Amuah, Allport and Koppolu to include has a graphical user interface and

including spreadsheet having cell as defaulted as read only, the cell can be edit by

using the cursor or clicking on the cell and the call having dropping down menu for

holding the large text as taught by Moursund in order to allow the user with the editing

tools to use in an easy manner.

8.   Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al.

(US. Patent No. 6,005,560) in view of Bowman-Amuah (US. Patent No. 6,256,773

B1) and further in view of Allport (US. Patent No. 6,104,334) and further in view of

Teper et al. (US. Patent No. 5,815,665)

        Regarding on claim 7, Gill, Bowman-Amuah and Allport teach a web server of the

database editing system of claim 1 is implemented by using web and Java

Technologies and deployed on Internet and other network system (Internet) (col. 13,

lines 58-67); however, Gill does not explicitly teach further has more advantages to

implement the security features by using the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Secure

Socket Layer (SSL). On the other hand, Teper teaches, "the client application 42

passes the challenge message to the MSN SSP package 44A via the

InitializeSecurityContext API. In response to his API call, the MSN SSP package 44A

generates and return the response message, and computes a session key which may

be used for the subsequent encryption of data between the client and server application 42, 52, and that other applications will instead use standard encryption protocols such as the Secure Sockets Layer protocol or the Private communications Technology protocol.) (col. 17, lines 23-33). This teaches the database data are sent between the client and server using Secure Socket Layer and key encryption to send the database data between client and server. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the Gil, Bowman-Amuah and Allport system to include both key encryption and secure socket layer as taught by Teper in order to protect the database data transferring from the server to client or over the unsecured internet.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

10.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Baoquoc N. To whose telephone number is at 571-272-4041 or via e-mail BaoquocN.To@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday: 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached at 571-272-4107.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231.

The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follow:
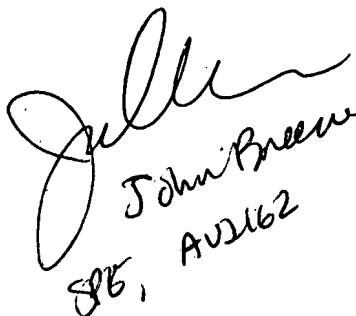
(571) –273-8300   [Official Communication]

BQ To

November 23rd, 2007